STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Algonquin Northern Maine Gen Co.
Aroostook County
Caribou, Maine
A-240-70-F-R

Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Part 70 Air Emission License
Renewal

After review of the Part 70 License renewal application, staff investigation reports and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A, §344 and §590, the Department finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

FACILITY	Algonquin Northern Maine Gen Co.
LICENSE TYPE	Part 70 License Renewal
NAICS CODES	221112
NATURE OF BUSINESS	Electric Services
FACILITY LOCATION	142 Lower Lyndon St, Caribou, Maine

Algonquin Northern Maine Gen Co. (Algonquin) is an oil-fired electric generating facility consisting of four diesel powered generators, two steam generating units and one small oil-fired boiler which provides building heat and auxiliary steam.

Algonquin has the potential to emit more than 100 tons per year (TPY) of nitrogen oxides (NO_X); therefore, the source is a major source for criteria pollutants. Algonquin does not have the potential to emit more than 10 TPY of a single hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or more than 25 TPY of combined HAP; therefore, the source is an area source for HAP.

B. Emission Equipment

The following emission units are addressed by this Part 70 License:

Boilers

Equipment	Max. Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Mfr. Date	Install. Date	Stack #
Boiler #1	125.2	835	#6 Fuel oil/ #2 fuel oil, 0.5%	1950	1950	1S
Boiler #2	187.0	1247	#6 Fuel oil/ #2 fuel oil, 0.5%	1955	1955	2S
Heating Boiler	2.8	20	#2 Fuel oil/diesel fuel, 0.0015%	1950	1950	6

Boilers #1 and #2 have been taken out of service but remain on-site.

Generators

Equipment	Max. Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Mfr. Date	Install. Date	Stack #
Diesel #2	26.6	190	#2 Fuel oil/diesel fuel, 0.0015%	1948	1948	2D
Diesel #3	26.6	190	#2 Fuel oil/diesel fuel, 0.0015%	1948	1948	3D
Diesel #4	10.9	78	#2 Fuel oil/diesel fuel, 0.0015%	1948	1948	4D
Diesel #5	13.3	95	#2 Fuel oil/diesel fuel, 0.0015%	--	1951	5D

Algonquin has additional insignificant activities which do not need to be listed in the emission equipment tables above. The list of insignificant activities can be found in the Part 70 license application and in Appendix B of *Part 70 Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 CMR 140 (as amended).

C. Application Classification

The application for Algonquin does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment; therefore, the license is considered to be a Part 70 License renewal issued under 06-096 CMR 140 (as amended).

D. Facility Description

Algonquin is a cogeneration system used to supply energy in the form of steam and electricity to the Maine Public Service (MPS) utility grid. Currently only electricity is provided to MPS due to the facility's steam generation plant being mothballed and out of service. Algonquin and MPS have a Reserve Capacity Agreement in which Algonquin will provide MPS with an agreed amount of electricity and in return MPS pays a monthly fee to Algonquin to keep their facility maintained and in operation. The purpose of Algonquin acting as a Reserve Capacity Facility is to provide MPS with an alternate source of electric service in the event of an emergency when MPS cannot receive electricity from their primary power provider (New Brunswick Power). The cogeneration station is located in Caribou, Maine.

Algonquin consists of two steam generating units (Boilers #1 and #2), a small oil-fired auxiliary boiler (Heating Boiler), and four emergency generators (Diesels #2, #3, #4 and #5). Boilers #1 and #2 fire #6 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight as a primary fuel source, while the Heating Boiler and Diesels #2-#5 fire #2 fuel oil/diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight. Above ground storage tanks with a 420,000 and 15,000 gallon capacity are used for the storage of the #6 fuel oil and the #2/diesel fuel oil, respectively. There is no control equipment employed on any of the units at the facility.

Boilers #1 and #2 are currently mothballed and out of service. Diesels #2, #3, #4 and #5 are classified as emergency generators and therefore only run during situations classified as emergency and for required operation and maintenance. The Heating Boiler is operated consistently to provide heat to the building and uses the bulk of the total fuel oil consumption for the facility.

E. General Facility Requirements

Algonquin is subject to the state and federal regulations listed below, in addition to the regulations listed for specific units as described further in this license.

CITATION	REQUIREMENT TITLE
06-096 CMR 101	Visible Emissions
06-096 CMR 102	Open Burning
06-096 CMR 103	Fuel Burning Equipment Particulate Emission Standard
06-096 CMR 106	Low Sulfur Fuel
06-096 CMR 109	Emergency Episode Regulation
06-096 CMR 110	Ambient Air Quality Standard
06-096 CMR 114	Classification of Air Quality Control Regions
06-096 CMR 116	Prohibited Dispersion Techniques
06-096 CMR 117	Source Surveillance
06-096 CMR 137	Emission Statements

06-096 CMR 138	Reasonably Available Control Technology for Facilities that Emit Nitrogen Oxides
06-096 CMR 140	Part 70 Air Emission License Regulations
06-096 CMR 143	New Source Performance Standards
06-096 CMR 144	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU	National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources
40 CFR Part 70	State Operating Permit Programs

Note: CMR = Code of Maine Regulations
CFR = Code of Federal Regulations

F. Units of Measurement

The following units of measurement are used in this license:

lb/hr	pounds per hour
lb/MMBtu	pounds per million British Thermal Units
MMBtu/hr	million British Thermal Units per hour
tpy	tons per year

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT) AND EMISSION STANDARDS

A. Introduction

In order to receive a license, the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended). Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment as well as for those sources located in designated non-attainment areas.

BPT for existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emission from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

B. NO_X RACT (Reasonably Available Control Technology)

Reasonably Available Control Technology for Facilities that Emit Nitrogen Oxides, 06-096 CMR 138 (as amended) is applicable to sources that have the potential to emit quantities of NO_X equal to or greater than 100 tons/year. Amendment A-240-71-B-A, issued to the facility on August 22, 1995, addressed NO_X RACT requirements. Boilers #1 and #2 were determined to be meeting NOx RACT by each unit meeting an emission limit of 0.40 lbs/MMBtu based on a one hour average. Stack tests initially performed on Boilers #1 and #2 proved that this limit was achievable. To continue to prove compliance with the 0.4 lb/MMBtu emission limit, Algonquin shall perform stack tests in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A for each year that Algonquin burns more than a combined total of 125,000 gallons of #6 or #2 fuel oil between the dates of May 1 and September 30 in Boilers #1 and #2. Diesel Units #2, #3, #4 and #5 are restricted to annual hours of operation, thus meeting NOx requirements. The Heating Boiler has the potential to emit less than 10 tpy of NOx and is therefore exempt from 06-096 CMR 138 requirements. The NO_X RACT requirements are incorporated in this renewal.

C. Mandatory Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting

Federal regulation 40 CFR Part 98, *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, which contains GHG reporting and related monitoring and recordkeeping requirements, is applicable to the owners/operators of any facility which falls into any one of the following three categories, per 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart A, *General Provision*, § 98.2, *Who must report?*

(a)(1) A facility that contains any source category that is listed in Table A–3 of this subpart in any calendar year starting in 2010.

(a)(2) A facility that contains any source category that is listed in Table A–4 of this subpart and that emits 25,000 metric tons CO_2e or more per year in combined emissions from stationary fuel combustion units and all applicable source categories that are listed in Table A–3 and Table A–4 of this subpart.

(a)(3) A facility that in any calendar year starting in 2010 meets all three of the conditions listed in this paragraph (a)(3). For these facilities, the annual GHG report must cover emissions from stationary fuel combustion sources only.

(i) The facility does not meet the requirements of either paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section.

(ii) The aggregate maximum rated heat input capacity of the stationary fuel combustion units at the facility is 30 MMBtu/hour or greater.

(iii) The facility emits 25,000 metric tons CO_2e or more per year in combined emissions from all stationary fuel combustion sources.

Currently, Algonquin emits less than 25,000 metric tons of CO_2e per year with the facility's restrictions on the maximum allowable fuel cap for each unit. If the facility

operates outside of these licensed limits, Algonquin may meet all three conditions listed in paragraph (a)(3) above, and thus be subject to Part 98. If Algonquin becomes subject to this regulation, the facility shall fulfill the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 98.

D. Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

40 CFR Part 64, *Compliance Assurance Monitoring,* is applicable to units at major sources if the unit has emission limits, a control device to meet the limits, and pre-control emissions greater than 100 tons/year for any pollutant. Algonquin does not utilize any pollution control devices for any of their units at the facility and is therefore not subject to the regulation.

E. Boilers #1 and #2

Boilers #1 and #2 were manufactured by Combustion Engineering with a maximum design heat input of 125.2 and 187.0 MMBtu/hr, respectively. Each unit has the ability to fire both #2 and #6 fuel oil. Currently #6 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight is the primary fuel source. Boilers #1 and #2 were installed in 1950 and 1955, respectively.

Emissions for the boilers exit through separate above ground level (AGL) 132.3 foot stacks with inside diameters of 72 inches, designated as stacks 1S and 2S.

Boilers #1 and #2 are currently mothballed.

1. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

Boilers #1 and #2 were installed in 1950 and 1955, prior to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) applicability dates for the following federal regulations:

- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D, applicable to fossil fuel fired steam generators for which construction commenced after August 17, 1971;
- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da, applicable to electric utility steam generating units for which construction is commenced after September 18, 1978; and
- 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db, *Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, applicable to each steam generating unit that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984 and that has a heat input capacity from fuels greater than 100 MMBtu/hr.

2. National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

Boilers #1 and #2 are subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU, *NESHAP: Coal- and Oil-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units.* Upon startup of Boilers #1 and #2, Algonquin shall comply with all applicable requirements of the regulation. By meeting the requirements for Subpart UUUUU, the units are not subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ, *NESHAP for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources.*

Boilers #1 and #2 are not subject to *NESHAP for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters* contained in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD due to the facility not being a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2.

3. Emission Limits and Streamlining

For Boilers #1 and #2, a listing of potentially applicable emission standards, the origin and authority of the standards, notation if streamlining of the standards has been requested, and the applicable emission limits and associated averaging periods can be found below for each boiler.

Pollutant	Applicable Emission Standard(s)	Origin and Authority	Licensed Emission Limit(s)
PM	0.20 lb/MMBtu	06-096 CMR 103, §2.A.(1)	0.20 lb/MMBtu
		Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	
SO_2	2% S limit, by weight	06-096 CMR 106, §2.A.(2)	**0.5% S ***
	0.5% S limit, by weight	**Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)**	
	0.5% S #6 fuel oil beginning Jan. 1, 2018	38 MRSA §603-A(1) and (2)	
NO_x	0.40 lb/MMBtu	06-096 CMR 138, §3.B.(3)	0.40 lb/MMBtu (24-hour block avg.)
		Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	
Visible Emissions	30% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis except for two 6-minute block averages in a 3-hour period	06-096 CMR 101, §2(B)(1)(a)(i)	30% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis except for two 6-minute block averages in a 3-hour period
		Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	

Table Notes: * streamlining requested % S = percent fuel sulfur, by weight

The licensed emission limits above correspond to the following lb/hr limits for Boilers #1 and #2:

	Pollutant	lb/hr	Origin and Authority
Boiler #1	PM, PM_{10}	25.0	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006) & 06-096 CMR 140, BPT
	SO_2	65.8	
	NO_X	50.1	
	CO	5.1	
	VOC	1.3	
Boiler #2	PM, PM_{10}	37.4	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006) & 06-096 CMR 140, BPT
	SO_2	98.2	
	NO_X	74.8	
	CO	7.5	
	VOC	1.9	

The boilers shall each be limited to 500 hours of operation a year, based on a 12-month rolling total. [A-240-70-D-A, November 2, 2005]

4. Emission Limit Compliance Methods

Compliance with the emission limits associated with Boilers #1 and #2 shall be demonstrated in accordance with the methods and frequencies indicated in the tables below or other methods or frequencies as approved by the Department.

Pollutant	Applicable Emission Limit	Compliance Method	Frequency
PM	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 5	As requested
	lb/hr		
PM_{10}	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 5 or EPA Test Method 201 or 201A	As requested
SO_2	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 6	As requested
NO_X	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 7	Stack test for each year more than 125,000 gallons of fuel oil is burned between the dates of May 1 and September 30 in Boilers #1 and #2 *
	lb/hr		

Pollutant	Applicable Emission Limit	Compliance Method	Frequency
CO	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 10	As requested
VOC	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 25	As requested
Visible Emissions	% Opacity	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 9	As requested

* Algonquin shall stack test for NO_x within four (4) months of exceeding the combined total of 125,000 gallons of fuel oil burned in Boilers #1 and #2.

5. Periodic Monitoring

Algonquin shall monitor and record parameters for Boilers #1 and #2 as indicated in the following table whenever the equipment is operating.

Boilers #1 and #2			
Parameter	**Units of Measure**	**Monitoring Tool/Method**	**Frequency**
Fuel oil use	Gallons	Track amount of fuel consumed	Monthly and 12-month rolling total
Fuel oil sulfur content	Percent, by weight	Fuel receipts from supplier	As fuel is purchased

F. Heating Boiler

The Heating Boiler was manufactured by Superior Combustion Industries and installed in 1950. The boiler was designed with a maximum design heat input of 2.8 MMBtu/hr and combusts #2 fuel oil/diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight.

Emissions for the Heating Boiler exit through stack #6, which has an inside diameter of 12 inches and an above ground level (AGL) height of 88.6 feet.

1. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

Due to the Heating Boiler's installation date and size, the unit is not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) titled *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc. These standards apply to steam generating units with a heat input capacity of 10 MMBtu/hr or more that are constructed after June 9, 1989.

2. National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

The Heating Boiler is considered an existing oil boiler and therefore is subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ).

For informational purposes, a summary of the currently applicable federal 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ requirements is listed below. At this time, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection has not taken delegation of this area source MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) rule promulgated by EPA, however Algonquin is still subject to the requirements. Notification forms and additional rule information can be found on the following website: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html.

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

i. Initial Notification of Compliance
An Initial Notification submittal to EPA is due no later than January 20, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]

ii. Boiler Tune-Up Program

(a) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented to include the initial tune-up of applicable boilers no later than March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11196(a)(1)]

(b) The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:

1. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; however, the burner must be inspected at least once every 72 months. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(1) & 63.11223 (e)]
2. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(2)]
3. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the air-to-fuel control system inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; however, the inspection must occur at least once every 72 months. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(3) & 63.11223 (e)]
4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(4)]

5. Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(5)]
6. If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(7)]

(c) After conducting the initial boiler tune-up, a Notification of Compliance Status shall be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]

(d) The facility shall implement a boiler tune-up program after the initial tune-up and initial compliance report (called a Notification of Compliance Status) has been submitted.

1. Each tune-up shall be conducted at a frequency specified by the rule and based on the size, age, and operations of the boiler. See chart below:

Boiler Category	Tune-Up Frequency
Existing oil boiler with a heat input capacity of $\leq$ 5MMBtu/hr	Every 5 years

[40 CFR Part 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

2. Each 5-year tune-up shall be completed no later than 61 months after the previous tune-up. [40 CFR 63.11223(e)]
3. The tune-up compliance report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the boiler tune-up, a description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler, and the types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The compliance report shall also include the company name and address; a compliance statement signed by a responsible official certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness; and a description of any deviations and corrective actions. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(b)]

b. Recordkeeping

Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ including the following [40 CFR Part 63.11225(c)]: copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation; identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned; documentation of fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler; the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler; and actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions and actions taken to restore the malfunctioning boiler to its usual manner of operation. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

Note: EPA will require submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups and energy assessments through their electronic reporting system. However, the system will not be in place until October 2013, so sources may submit the written NOCS to the EPA Administrator. [63.1125(a)(4)(vi)]

The Heating Boiler is not subject to *NESHAP Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters* contained in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD due to the facility not being a major source of HAPs as defined in §63.2.

3. Emission Limits and Streamlining

For the Heating Boiler, a listing of potentially applicable emission standards, the origin and authority of the standards, notation if streamlining of the standards has been requested, and the applicable emission limits and associated averaging periods can be found below.

Pollutant	Applicable Emission Standard(s)	Origin and Authority	Licensed Emission Limit(s)
PM	0.2 lb/MMBtu	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	0.2 lb/MMBtu
	0.6 lb/hr		0.6 lb/hr
PM_{10}	0.6 lb/hr	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	0.6 lb/hr
SO_2	2% S limit, by weight	06-096 CMR 106, §2.A.(2)	**0.0015% S***
	0.0015% S limit, by weight	**06-096 CMR 140, BPT**	
	0.01 lb/hr	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.01 lb/hr
NO_x	0.4 lb/hr	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	0.4 lb/hr
CO	0.1 lb/hr		0.1 lb/hr

Pollutant	Applicable Emission Standard(s)	Origin and Authority	Licensed Emission Limit(s)
VOC	0.03 lb/hr		0.03 lb/hr
Visible Emissions	20% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for no more than one 6-minute block average in a 3-hour period	06-096 CMR 101, §2(B)(1)(b) & Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	20% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for no more than one 6-minute block average in a 3-hour period

Table Notes: * streamlining requested
% S = percent fuel sulfur, by weight

4. Emission Limit Compliance Methods

Compliance with the emission limits associated with the Heating Boiler shall be demonstrated in accordance with the appropriate test methods upon request of the Department.

5. Periodic Monitoring

Algonquin shall monitor and record parameters for the Heating Boiler as indicated in the following table.

Heating Boiler			
Parameter	Units of Measure	Monitoring Tool/Method	Frequency
#2 fuel oil/diesel fuel sulfur content	Percent, by weight	Fuel receipts from supplier	As fuel is purchased

Based on best management practices and the type of fuel for which the boiler was designed, it is unlikely that the boiler will exceed the opacity limits. Therefore, periodic monitoring by the source for opacity in the form of visible emissions testing is not required. However, neither the EPA nor the State is precluded from performing its own testing and may take enforcement action for any violations discovered.

G. Diesel Generators #2, #3, #4 and #5

Algonquin operates four emergency generators, designated Diesels #2, #3, #4 and #5. Diesels #2 and #3 were manufactured by Nordberg with each having a maximum design heat input of 26.6 MMBtu/hr. Diesel #4 was manufactured by Superior and

Diesel #5 was manufactured by General Motors, with the units having a maximum design heat input of 10.9 MMBtu/hr and 13.3 MMBtu/hr, respectively. All the generators fire #2/diesel fuel oil and were installed between the years of 1948 and 1951. Emissions for the diesel units each exhaust through a separate stack, designated as stacks 2D, 3D, 4D, and 5D with heights of 50.5, 50.5, 47.0 and 33.0 feet, respectively. The emergency generators are each limited to 500 hours/yr operation.

1. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

   Diesels #2, #3, #4 and #5 were installed prior to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) applicability dates for 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE)*, applicable to generators ordered after July 11, 2005, and manufactured after April 1, 2006.

2. National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

   The federal regulation 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines* is applicable to the emergency generators listed above. The units are considered existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines at an area HAP source and are not subject to New Source Performance Standards regulations. EPA's August 9, 2010 memo (*Guidance Regarding Definition of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Emergency Stationary RICE in the NESHAP for Stationary RICE*) specifically does not exempt these units from the federal requirements.

   a. Emergency Definition:

      Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the following criteria:

      (1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

      (2) Paragraph (1) above notwithstanding, the emergency stationary RICE may be operated for any combination of the purposes specified below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year:

(i) Maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) above notwithstanding, emergency stationary RICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. These 50 hours are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage deviation or low frequency, as provided in paragraph (2) above.

The 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity, except provided in the following paragraphs:

(i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution center.

(ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(a)The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(a) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(b) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(c) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(d) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

The emergency definition above states that a stationary RICE used to supply power to an electric grid as part of a financial arrangement is not to be considered an emergency engine. However, due to the unique situation of when and why Algonquin supplies power to the Maine Public Service utility grid, and based on discussions with EPA and EPA's Region 7 document to the Missouri Public Utility Alliance about similar units in response to their August 6, 2010 letter to EPA, the generators can still be considered emergency even if they have a financial arrangement to provide power strictly during emergencies. As such, the diesel units shall be restricted to operating only during the following situations to be classified as emergency generators under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ:

- Periods of testing and maintenance on the units themselves; and
- During emergency episodes such as the back-up power to Maine Public Service. The emergency episodes would be if New Brunswick Power (the main supplier to Maine Public Service) is down due to an emergency situation. (Note that Algonquin's generators would not be considered emergency if they are used when New Brunswick Power is down for scheduled maintenance. The emission limits of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ would then be applicable.)

b. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Requirements:

	Compliance Dates	**Operating Limitations* (40 CFR §63.6603(a) and Table 2(d))**
Compression ignition (diesel, fuel oil) units: Diesel #2, Diesel #3, Diesel #4, Diesel #5	No later than May 3, 2013	- Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; - Inspect the air cleaner every 1000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; - Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary

* Note: Due to the 500 hour operation limit on each generator, the inspections and oil/filter changes shall be performed annually to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

The generators shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or Algonquin shall develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR §63.6625(e)]

Algonquin has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program which complies with the requirements of §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement. If this option is used, Algonquin must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR§63.6625(i)]

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each generator. [40 CFR §63.6625(f)]

During periods of startup the facility must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [40 CFR §63.6625(h) & 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]

The generators shall each be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage or frequency deviation from standards. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving,

non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity unless the conditions in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii) are met). [40 CFR §63.6640(f)]

Algonquin shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the four generators and the hours of operation of each engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. If the generators are operated during a period of demand response or deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), Algonquin must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of generator operation for these purposes. [40 CFR §63.6655(e) and (f)]

If an emergency generator operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), Algonquin shall submit an annual report containing the information in §63.6650(h)(1)(i) through (ix). The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the following address:

Director, Office of Ecosystem Protection
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109-3912

[40 CFR §63.6650(h)]

3. Emission Limits and Streamlining

For each of the units, a listing of potentially applicable emission standards, the origin and authority of the standards, notation if streamlining of the standards has

been requested, and the applicable emission limits and associated averaging periods can be found below.

Pollutant	Applicable Emission Standard(s)	Origin and Authority	Licensed Emission Limit(s)
PM	0.20 lb/MMBtu	06-096 CMR 103 §2.A.(1)	0.20 lb/MMBtu
SO_2	2% S limit, by weight	06-096 CMR 106 §2.A.(2)	**0.0015% S ***
	0.0015% S limit, by weight	**06-096 CMR 140, BPT**	
Visible Emissions	No greater than 30% opacity on a 6-min block avg, except for no more than two 6-min block avg in a 3-hr period	06-096 CMR 101 §2.B.(1).(f)	No greater than 30% opacity on a 6-min block avg, except for no more than two 6-min block avg in a 3-hr period
		Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	

Table Notes: * streamlining requested
% S = percent fuel sulfur, by weight

The licensed emission limits above correspond to the following lb/hr limits for Diesels #2, #3, #4 and #5:

	Pollutant	lb/hr	Origin and Authority
Diesel #2 or #3	PM	5.3	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)
	PM_{10}	5.3	
	SO_2	0.1	06-096 CMR 140, BPT
	NO_X	95.8	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)
	CO	24.5	
	VOC	2.7	
Diesel #4	PM	2.2	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)
	PM_{10}	2.2	
	SO_2	0.1	06-096 CMR 140, BPT
	NO_X	39.2	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)
	CO	10.0	
	VOC	1.1	
Diesel #5	PM	2.7	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)
	PM_{10}	2.7	
	SO_2	0.1	06-096 CMR 140, BPT
	NO_X	47.9	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)
	CO	12.2	
	VOC	1.3	

The emergency generators shall each be limited to 500 hours of operation per year, based on a 12-month rolling total.

4. Emission Limit Compliance Methods

Compliance with the emission limits associated with Diesels #2, #3, #4 and #5 shall be demonstrated in accordance with the appropriate test methods upon request of the Department.

5. Periodic Monitoring

Algonquin shall monitor and record parameters for each generating unit as indicated in the following table whenever the equipment is operating.

Parameter	Units of Measure	Monitoring Tool/Method	Frequency
Fuel oil sulfur content	Percent, by weight	Fuel receipts from supplier	As fuel is purchased
Operating time	Hours	Hour Meter	Monthly and 12-month rolling total

H. Facility Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

Algonquin is licensed for the following annual emissions, based on a 12-month rolling total. The tons per year limits were calculated based on the following raw materials used:

- Boiler #1 fuel use of 417,500 gallons per year of fuel oil (0.5% sulfur by weight maximum);
- Boiler #2 fuel use of 623,500 gallons per year of fuel oil (0.5% sulfur by weight maximum);
- Operation of no more than 500 hr/yr of #2/diesel fuel oil (0.0015% sulfur by weight maximum) in each generator unit (Diesel #2, #3, #4 and #5)

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility
Tons/year
(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_x	CO	VOC
Boiler #1	6.3	6.3	16.5	12.5	1.3	0.3
Boiler #2	9.4	9.4	24.6	18.7	1.9	0.5
Heating Boiler	2.5	2.5	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.1
Diesel #2	1.3	1.3	0.1	23.9	6.1	0.7
Diesel #3	1.3	1.3	0.1	23.9	6.1	0.7
Diesel #4	0.6	0.6	0.1	9.8	2.5	0.3
Diesel #5	0.7	0.7	0.1	12.0	3.1	0.3
Total TPY	**22.1**	**22.1**	**41.6**	**102.5**	**21.5**	**2.9**

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	9.9
Total HAP	24.9

2. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases are considered regulated pollutants as of January 2, 2011, through 'Tailoring' revisions made to EPA's *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans,* 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart A, §52.21 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality rule. Greenhouse gases, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended), are the aggregate group of the following gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. For licensing purposes, greenhouse gases (GHG) are calculated and reported as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e).

Based on the facility's fuel use limit(s), the worst case emission factors from AP-42, IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 CFR Part 98, and the global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98, Algonquin is below the major source threshold of 100,000 tons of CO_2e per year.

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

Algonquin previously submitted an ambient air quality analysis demonstrating that emissions from the facility, in conjunction with all other sources, do not violate ambient air quality standards (see license A-240-70-D-A, issued on November 2, 2005). An additional ambient air quality analysis is not required for this Part 70 License.

ORDER

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below, the Department concludes that emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment;
- will not violate applicable emissions standards; and
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants the Part 70 License A-240-70-F-R pursuant to 06-096 CMR 140 and the preconstruction permitting requirements of 06-096 CMR 115 and subject to the standard and specific conditions below.

All federally enforceable and State-only enforceable conditions in existing air licenses previously issued to Algonquin pursuant to the Department's preconstruction permitting requirements in 06-096 CMR 108 or 115 have been incorporated into this Part 70 license, except for such conditions that the Department has determined are obsolete, extraneous or otherwise environmentally insignificant, as explained in the findings of fact accompanying this permit. As such, the conditions in this license supercede all previously issued air license conditions.

Federally enforceable conditions in this Part 70 license must be changed pursuant to the applicable requirements in 06-096 CMR 115 for making such changes and pursuant to the applicable requirements in 06-096 CMR 140.

For each standard and specific condition which is state enforceable only, state-only enforceability is designated with the following statement: **Enforceable by State-only**.

Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision, or part thereof, of this License shall not affect the remainder of the provision or any other provisions. This License shall be construed and enforced in all respects as if such invalid or unenforceable provision or part thereof had been omitted.

STANDARD STATEMENTS

(1) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both; [06-096 CMR 140]

(2) The Part 70 license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege; [06-096 CMR 140]

(3) All terms and conditions are enforceable by EPA and citizens under the CAA unless specifically designated as state enforceable. [06-096 CMR 140]

(4) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license; [06-096 CMR 140]

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement. [06-096 CMR 140]

(6) Compliance with the conditions of this Part 70 license shall be deemed compliance with any Applicable requirement as of the date of license issuance and is deemed a permit shield, provided that:

A. Such Applicable and state requirements are included and are specifically identified in the Part 70 license, except where the Part 70 license term or condition is specifically identified as not having a permit shield; or

B. The Department, in acting on the Part 70 license application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the Part 70 license includes the determination or a concise summary, thereof.

Nothing in this section or any Part 70 license shall alter or affect the provisions of Section 303 of the CAA (emergency orders), including the authority of EPA under Section 303; the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of Applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance; or the ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to Section 114 of the CAA.

The following requirements have been specifically identified as not applicable based upon information submitted by the licensee in an application dated January 5, 2010.

Source	Citation	Description	Basis for Determination
Boilers #1 and #2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators	Commenced construction prior to August 17, 1971 and subject to Subpart Da
Boilers #1 and #2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Da	Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units	Commenced construction prior to September 18, 1978
Boilers #1 and #2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Commenced construction prior to June 19, 1984
Boilers #1 and #2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Commenced construction prior to June 19, 1984
Boilers #1 and #2	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters	Facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.2
Boilers #1 and #2	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources	Exempt because subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU, §63.11195(k)
Boilers #1 and #2	40 CFR Part 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring	Units do not utilize pollution control equipment
Heating Boiler	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Commenced construction prior to June 19, 1984
Heating Boiler	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters	Facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.2
Heating Boiler	40 CFR Part 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring	Units do not utilize pollution control equipment
Diesel Units #2, #3, #4, #5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression	Commenced construction prior to July 11, 2005

Source	Citation	Description	Basis for Determination
		Ignition Internal Combustion Engines	
Diesel Units #2, #3, #4, #5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines	Units are not spark ignited and commenced construction prior to June 12, 2006
Diesel Units #2, #3, #4, #5	40 CFR Part 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring	Units do not utilize pollution control equipment
Tanks 1S and 2S	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids	Commenced construction prior to June 11, 1973
Tanks 2D, 3D, 4D, 5D, 6	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids	Fuel tanks are less than 40,000 gallons

[06-096 CMR 140]

(7) The Part 70 license shall be reopened for cause by the Department or EPA, prior to the expiration of the Part 70 license, if:

A. Additional Applicable requirements under the CAA become applicable to a Part 70 major source with a remaining Part 70 license term of 3 or more years. However, no opening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the Part 70 license is due to expire, unless the original Part 70 license or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to 06-096 CMR 140;

B. Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to a Title IV source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by EPA, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Part 70 license;

C. The Department or EPA determines that the Part 70 license contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the Part 70 license; or

D. The Department or EPA determines that the Part 70 license must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the Applicable requirements.

The licensee shall furnish to the Department within a reasonable time any information that the Department may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the Part 70 license or to determine compliance with the Part 70 license.

[06-096 CMR 140]

(8) No license revision or amendment shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable licenses, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the Part 70 license. [06-096 CMR 140]

STANDARD CONDITIONS

(1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions and this license (38 M.R.S.A. §347-C).

(2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 140. [06-096 CMR 140]

(3) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 CMR 140]
Enforceable by State-only

(4) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. §353-A.

(5) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution control systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 CMR 140]
Enforceable by State-only

(6) The licensee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least six (6) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the Part 70 license. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request or in accordance with other provisions of this license. [06-096 CMR 140]

(7) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The submission of notice of intent to reopen for cause by the Department, the filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for the

renewal of a Part 70 license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the Part 70 license. [06-096 CMR 140]

(8) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:

A. perform stack testing under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:

1. within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions;

2. to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards; or

3. pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.

B. install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and

C. submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.

[06-096 CMR 140]

Enforceable by State-only

(9) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicates emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:

A. within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and

B. the days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were

intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

C. the licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.

[06-096 CMR 140]

Enforceable by State-only

(10) The licensee shall maintain records of all deviations from license requirements. Such deviations shall include, but are not limited to malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emission unit itself that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license.

A. The licensee shall notify the Commissioner within 48 hours of a violation of any emission standard and/or a malfunction or breakdown in any component part that causes a violation of any emission standard, and shall report the probable cause, corrective action, and any excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation;

B. The licensee shall submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component part causes a violation of any emission standard, together with any exemption requests.

Pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 349(9), the Commissioner may exempt from civil penalty an air emission in excess of license limitations if the emission occurs during start-up or shutdown or results exclusively from an unavoidable malfunction entirely beyond the control of the licensee and the licensee has taken all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any emission and takes corrective action as soon as possible. There may be no exemption if the malfunction is caused, entirely or in part, by poor maintenance, careless operation, poor design or any other reasonably preventable condition or preventable equipment breakdown. The burden of proof is on the licensee seeking the exemption under this subsection.

C. All other deviations shall be reported to the Department in the facility's semiannual report.

[06-096 CMR 140]

(11) Upon the written request of the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such

intervals, and in such manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 CMR 140]

(12) The licensee shall submit semiannual reports of any required periodic monitoring. All instances of deviations from Part 70 license requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official. [06-096 CMR 140]

(13) The licensee shall submit a compliance certification to the Department and EPA at least annually, or more frequently if specified in the applicable requirement or by the Department. The compliance certification shall include the following:

A. The identification of each term or condition of the Part 70 license that is the basis of the certification;
B. The compliance status;
C. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
D. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period; and
E. Such other facts as the Department may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

[06-096 CMR 140]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(14) **Boilers #1 and #2** – 125.2 MMBtu/hr and 187.0 MMBtu/hr

A. Allowable Fuels
1. Boilers #1 and #2 are licensed to fire #6 fuel oil and #2 fuel oil. The primary fuel is #6 fuel oil while #2 fuel oil is only to be fired during startup of a boiler. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
2. The fuel use limit for Boiler #1 shall be a maximum of 417,500 gallons of fuel oil on a 12-month rolling total basis. **Enforceable by State-only**
3. The fuel use limit for Boiler #2 shall be a maximum of 623,500 gallons of fuel oil on a 12-month rolling total basis. **Enforceable by State-only**
4. Algonquin shall maintain records of the quantity of fuel consumed on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

B. Fuel Sulfur Content
1. The fuel oil fired in Boilers #1 and #2 shall not exceed a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.5% by weight. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT and 38 MRSA §603-A(1) and (2)]

2. Sulfur content compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts if the maximum sulfur content delivered is at or below the sulfur content limit listed above. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

C. Boilers #1 and #2 Emission Limits

1. Boilers #1 and #2 shall each not exceed the following emission limits:

Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	0.20	06-096 CMR 103, §2.A.(1)	-
NO_X	0.40	06-096 CMR 138, §3.B.(3)	-

2. Emissions from Boiler #1 shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	lb/hr	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	25.0	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	**Enforceable by State-only**
PM_{10}	25.0		
SO_2	65.8		
NO_X	50.1		
CO	5.1		
VOC	1.3		

3. Emissions from Boiler #2 shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	lb/hr	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	37.4	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	**Enforceable by State-only**
PM_{10}	37.4		
SO_2	98.2		
NO_X	74.8		
CO	7.5		
VOC	1.9		

4. Visible emissions from Boiler #1 and #2 shall each not exceed 30% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis, except no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour block period. [06-096 CMR 101]

D. Compliance Methods

Compliance with the emission limits listed above shall be demonstrated in accordance with the following methods and frequencies, or other methods and frequencies as approved by the Department [06-096 CMR 140]:

Pollutant	Unit of Emission Standard	Compliance Method	Frequency
PM	lb/MMBtu lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 5	As requested
PM_{10}	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 5 or EPA Test Method 201 or 201A	As requested
SO_2	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 6	As requested
NO_X	lb/MMBtu lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 7	Stack test for each year more than 125,000 gallons of fuel oil is burned between the dates of May 1 and September 30 in Boilers #1 and #2
CO	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 10	As requested
VOC	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 25	As requested

Algonquin shall stack test for NO_x within four (4) months of exceeding the combined total of 125,000 gallons of fuel oil burned in Boilers #1 and #2. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

E. Periodic Monitoring

Algonquin shall monitor and record parameters for Boilers #1 and #2 as indicated in the following table whenever the equipment is operating.

Boilers #1 and #2			
Parameter	**Units of Measure**	**Monitoring Tool/Method**	**Frequency**
Fuel oil use	Gallons	Track amount of fuel consumed	Monthly and 12-month rolling total
Fuel oil sulfur content	Percent, by weight	Fuel receipts from supplier	As fuel is purchased

F. Algonquin shall calculate the annual average capacity factor (based on a 12-month rolling total) as demonstrate on a monthly basis though fuel oil firing rates for each Boiler #1 and #2. If the annual capacity factor exceeds 30%, Algonquin is subject to Special Condition (17). [A-240-70-E-R (June 13, 2006) BPT]

G. Upon startup of the boiler, Algonquin is subject to and shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU. [40 CFR Part 63, Supbart UUUUU]

(15) **Heating Boiler** – 2.8 MMBtu/hr

A. Allowable Fuels
1. The Heating Boiler is licensed to fire #2 fuel oil/diesel fuel. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

B. Fuel Sulfur Content
1. The #2 fuel oil/diesel fuel fired in the Heating Boiler shall not exceed a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
2. Sulfur Content Compliance
Compliance with the sulfur content shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

C. Heating Boiler Emission Limits

1. Emissions from the Heating Boiler shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	lb/hr	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	0.6	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	**Enforceable by State-only**
PM_{10}	0.6		
SO_2	0.01	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	
NO_X	0.4	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	
CO	0.1		
VOC	0.03		

2. Visible emissions from the Heating Boiler shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis, except no more than one (1) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour block period. [06-096 CMR 101]

D. Algonquin shall comply with all applicable requirements of the regulation 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ.

E. Compliance Methods

Compliance with the emission limits associated with the Heating Boiler shall be demonstrated in accordance with the appropriate test methods upon request of the Department. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

F. Periodic Monitoring

Algonquin shall monitor and record parameters for the Heating Boiler as indicated in the following table. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

Heating Boiler			
Parameter	**Units of Measure**	**Monitoring Tool/Method**	**Frequency**
#2 fuel oil/diesel fuel sulfur content	Percent, by weight	Fuel receipts from supplier	As fuel is purchased

(16) **Diesels #2, #3, #4 and #5**

A. Allowable Operation and Fuels

1. Diesels #2, #3, #4 and #5 are emergency generators licensed to fire #2 fuel oil/diesel fuel. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
2. The generators are each limited to 500 hours per year total operation, based on a 12-month rolling total. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours. [06-096 CMR 115]

B. Fuel Sulfur Content

1. The fuel sulfur content for Diesels #2, #3, #4 and #5 shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
2. Fuel sulfur content compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

C. Diesels #2-#5 Emission Limits

1. Diesels #2-#5 shall <u>each</u> not exceed the following emission limits:

Pollutant	lb/MM Btu	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	0.20	06-096 CMR 103, §2.A.(1)	-

2. Diesels #2 and #3 shall each not exceed the following emission limits:

Pollutant	lb/hr	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	5.3	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	Enforceable by State-only
PM_{10}	5.3		
SO_2	0.1	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	
NO_X	95.8	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	
CO	24.5		
VOC	2.7		

3. Emissions from Diesel #4 shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	lb/hr	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	2.2	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	Enforceable by State-only
PM_{10}	2.2		
SO_2	0.1	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	
NO_X	39.2	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	
CO	10.0		
VOC	1.1		

4. Emissions from Diesel #5 shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	lb/hr	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	2.7	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	Enforceable by State-only
PM_{10}	2.7		
SO_2	0.1	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	
NO_X	47.9	Previous established BPT (A-240-70-E-R, June 13, 2006)	
CO	12.2		
VOC	1.3		

5. Visible emissions from each of the generators shall not exceed 30% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

D. Diesels #2, #3, #4 and #5 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, including the following:

1. No later than May 3, 2013, Algonquin shall meet the following operational limitations for each of the compression ignition emergency generators (Generators #2, #3, #4 and #5):

   a. Change the oil and filter annually,
   b. Inspect the air cleaner annually, and

c. Inspect the hoses and belts annually and replace as necessary.

A log shall be maintained documenting compliance with the operational limitations.

[40 CFR §63.6603(a) and Table 2(d); and 06-096 CMR 115]

2. Algonquin has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program which complies with the requirements of §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement. If this option is used, Algonquin must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR§63.6625(i)]

3. A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each generator. [40 CFR §63.6625(f)]

4. Maintenance, Testing, and Non-Emergency Operating Situations

   a. The generators shall each be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage or frequency deviation from standards. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity unless the conditions in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii) are met). These limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours. [40 CFR §63.6640(f) and 06-096 CMR 115]

   b. Algonquin shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the generators and the hours of operation of each engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. If the generators are operated during a period of demand response or deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), Algonquin must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of generator operation for these purposes. [40 CFR §63.6655(e) and (f)]

5. The generators shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or Algonquin shall

develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR §63.6625(e)]

6. During periods of startup the facility must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [40 CFR §63.6625(h) & 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]

7. If an emergency generator operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), Algonquin shall submit an annual report containing the information in §63.6650(h)(1)(i) through (ix) for the applicable generator(s). The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the following address:

Director, Office of Ecosystem Protection
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109-3912

[40 CFR §63.6650(h)]

E. The emergency generators shall be restricted to operating only during periods of testing and maintenance on the units themselves and during emergency episodes as the back-up power to Maine Public Service. The emergency episodes would be if New Brunswick Power (the main supplier to Maine Public Service) is down due to an emergency situation. (Note that Algonquin's generators would not be considered emergency if they are used when New Brunswick Power is down for scheduled maintenance. The emission limits of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ would then be applicable.)

(17) **Boiler #1 and/or Boiler #2 Capacity Factor**

The following conditions shall immediately apply to Boiler #1 and/or Boiler #2 at such time that either boiler exceeds 30% of the annual average capacity factor:

A. Boilers #1 and #2 shall be equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) prior to operation. This equipment shall be fully operational upon start-up of Boilers #1 and #2. [06-096 CMR 117]

B. The COMS shall be maintained and operated according to the following:
   1. The COMS required by this license shall be the primary means of demonstrating compliance with emission standards set by this Order, Statute, state or federal regulation, as applicable. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
   2. Performance Specifications
      All COMS shall meet the sampling and performance criteria specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, and shall be operated on accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F and 06-096 CMR 117. [06-096 CMR 117]
      a. Conduct relative accuracy testing (RATA) and/or performance audits in accordance with 06-096 CMR 117; and
      b. Develop and maintain an updated quality assurance plan for all COMS in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F and 06-096 CMR 117.
   3. Recordkeeping
      For all continuous opacity monitoring (COMS) and recording required by this license, the licensee shall maintain records of the most current six year period and the records shall include: [06-096 CMR 117]
      a. Documentation which shows monitor operational status during all source operating time, including specifics for calibration and audits; and
      b. A complete data set of all monitored parameters as specified in this license. All parameter records shall be made available to the Bureau of Air Quality upon request.
      c. For all COMS, the records shall include:
         1. Documentation that all COMS are continuously accurate, reliable and operated in accordance with 06-096 CMR 117, 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P and 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B & F; and
         2. Records of all measurements, performance evaluations, calibration checks, and maintenance or adjustments for each COMS as required by 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P.
   4. Quarterly Reporting
      The licensee shall submit a Quarterly Report to the Bureau of Air Quality within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, detailing the following, for the control equipment, parameter monitors, Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) or Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems (COMS) required by this license. [06-096 CMR 117]
      a. All control equipment downtimes and malfunctions;
      b. All CEMS or COMS downtimes or malfunctions;

c. All parameter monitor downtimes and malfunctions;
d. All excess events of emission and operational limitations set by this Order, Stature, state or federal regulations, as appropriate. The following information shall be reported for each excess event.
   1. Standard exceeded;
   2. Date, time, and duration of excess event;
   3. Amount of air contaminate emitted in excess of the applicable emissions standard expressed in the units of the standard;
   4. A description of what caused the excess event;
   5. The strategy employed to minimize the excess event;
   6. The strategy employed to prevent reoccurrence.
e. A report certifying there were no excess emissions, if that is the case.

(18) **Fugitive Emissions**
Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed an opacity of 20 percent, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20 percent in any one (1) hour. [06-096 CMR 101]

(19) **General Process Sources**
Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed an opacity of 20% on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

(20) **Semiannual Reporting** [06-096 CMR 140]

A. The licensee shall submit to the Bureau of Air Quality semiannual reports which are due on **January 31st** and **July 31st** of each year. The facility's designated responsible official must sign this report.
B. The semiannual report shall be considered on-time if the postmark of the submittal is before the due date or if the report is received by the DEP within seven calendar days of the due date.
C. Each semiannual report shall include a summary of the periodic monitoring required by this license.
D. Each semiannual report shall include the annual capacity factor of Boilers #1 and #2.
E. All instances of deviations from license requirements and the corrective action taken must be clearly identified and provided to the Department in summary form for each six-month interval.

(21) **Annual Compliance Certification**
Algonquin shall submit an annual compliance certification to the Department in accordance with Standard Condition (13) of this license. The annual compliance

certification is due January 31 of each year. The facility's designated responsible official must sign this report.

The annual compliance certification shall be considered on-time if the postmark of the submittal is before the due date or if the report is received by the Department within seven calendar days of the due date. Certification of compliance is to be based on the stack testing or monitoring data required by this license. Where the license does not require such data, or the license requires such data upon request of the Department and the Department has not requested the testing or monitoring, compliance may be certified based upon other reasonably available information such as the design of the equipment or applicable emission factors. [06-096 CMR 140]

(22) **Annual Emission Statement**

In accordance with *Emission Statements*, 06-096 CMR 137 (as amended), the licensee shall annually report to the Department the information necessary to accurately update the State's emission inventory by means of either:

A. A computer program and accompanying instructions supplied by the Department; or
B. A written emission statement containing the information required in 06-096 CMR 137.

The emission statement must be submitted by the date as specified in 06-096 CMR 137.

[06-096 CMR 137]

(23) **General Applicable State Regulations**

The licensee is subject to the State regulations listed below.

Origin and Authority	Requirement Summary	Enforceability
06-096 CMR 102	Open Burning	-
06-096 CMR 109	Emergency Episode Regulation	-
06-096 CMR 110	Ambient Air Quality Standard	-
06-096 CMR 116	Prohibited Dispersion Techniques	-
38 M.R.S.A. §585-B, §§5	Mercury Emission Limit	Enforceable by State-only

(24) **Units Containing Ozone Depleting Substances**

When repairing or disposing of units containing ozone depleting substances, the licensee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emission reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioning units in Subpart B. Examples of such units include refrigerators and any size air conditioners that contain CFCs.
[40 CFR, Part 82, Subpart F]

(25) **Asbestos Abatement**

When undertaking Asbestos abatement activities, Algonquin shall comply with the Standard for Asbestos Demolition and Renovation 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M.

(26) **Expiration of a Part 70 license**

A. Algonquin shall submit a complete Part 70 renewal application at least 6 months prior, but no more than 18 months prior, to the expiration of this air license.
B. Pursuant to Title 5 MRSA §10002, and 06-096 CMR 140, the Part 70 license shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal application of the Part 70 license. An existing source submitting a complete renewal application under 06-096 CMR 140 prior to the expiration of the Part 70 license will not be in violation of operating without a Part 70 license. **Enforceable by State-only**

(27) **New Source Review**

Algonquin is subject to all previous New Source Review (NSR) requirements summarized in this Part 70 air emissions license and the NSR requirements remain in effect even if this 06-096 CMR 140 Air Emissions License, A-240-70-F-R, expires.

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 24 DAY OF July , 2013.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Marc Allen Robert Cone for
PATRICIA W. AHO, COMMISSIONER

The term of this license shall be five (5) years from the signature date above.

[Note: If a complete renewal application as determined by the Department, is submitted at least 6 months prior to expiration but no earlier than 18 months, then pursuant to Title 5 MRSA §10002, all terms and conditions of the Part 70 license shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal of the Part 70 license.]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 01/14/2010
Date of application acceptance: 01/26/2010

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Allison M. Hazard, Bureau of Air Quality.

Filed
JUL 25 2013
State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection